

# MONTANA

## Pensionomics 2012:

*Measuring the Economic Impact of DB Pension Expenditures*

### Key Findings

Benefits paid by state and local pension plans support a significant amount of economic activity in the state of Montana.

Pension benefits received by retirees are spent in the local community. This spending ripples through the economy, as one person's spending becomes another person's income, creating a multiplier effect.

In 2009, expenditures stemming from state and local pensions supported...

- 5,332 jobs that paid \$175.4 million in wages and salaries
- \$600.3 million in total economic output
- \$94.0 million in federal, state, and local tax revenues

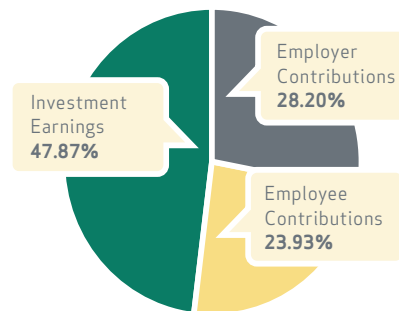
... in the state of Montana.

Each dollar paid out in pension benefits supported \$1.18 in total economic activity in Montana.

Each dollar "invested" by Montana taxpayers in these plans supported \$4.19 in total economic activity in the state.

### Overview

Expenditures made by retirees of state and local government provide a steady economic stimulus to Montana communities and the state economy. In 2009, 34,670 residents of Montana received a total of \$507.6 million in pension benefits from state and local pension plans.



The average pension benefit received was \$1,220 per month or \$14,642 per year. These modest benefits provide retired teachers, public safety personnel, and others who served the public during their working careers income to meet basic needs in retirement.

Between 1993 and 2009, 28.20% of Montana's pension fund receipts came from employer contributions, 23.93% from employee contributions, and 47.87% from investment earnings.\* Earnings on investments and employee contributions—not taxpayer contributions—have historically made up the bulk of pension fund receipts.

### Impact on Jobs and Incomes

Retiree expenditures stemming from state and local pension plan benefits supported 5,332 jobs in the state. The total income to state residents supported by pension expenditures was \$175.4 million.

To put these employment impacts in perspective, in 2009 Montana's unemployment rate was 6.3%. The fact that DB pension expenditures supported 5,332 jobs is significant, as it represents 1.1 percentage points in Montana's labor force.

### Economic Impact

State and local pension funds in Montana and other states paid a total of \$507.6 million in benefits to Montana residents in 2009. Retirees' expenditures from these benefits supported a total of \$600.3 million in total economic output in the state, and \$327.9 million in value added in the state.

\$305.3 million in direct economic impacts were supported by retirees' initial expenditures. An additional \$176.3 million in indirect impact resulted when these businesses purchased additional goods and services. \$118.8 million in induced impacts occurred when employees hired by businesses as a result of the direct and indirect impacts made expenditures.

————— Total Economic Impact \$600.3 million —————

**DIRECT  
IMPACT**  
\$305.3 million

**INDIRECT  
IMPACT**  
\$176.3 million

**INDUCED  
IMPACT**  
\$118.8 million

## Economic Multipliers

### Taxpayer Contribution Factor\*



**\$1.00**

contributed by taxpayers to  
Montana pensions over 30 years



**\$4.19**  
total output

Each \$1 in taxpayer contributions to Montana's state and local pension plans supported \$4.19 in total output in the state. This reflects the fact that taxpayer contributions are a minor source of financing for retirement benefits—investment earnings and employee contributions finance the lion's share.

### Pension Benefit Multiplier



**\$1.00**

pension benefits paid to  
retirees in Montana



**\$1.18**  
total output

Each \$1 in state and local pension benefits paid to Montana residents ultimately supported \$1.18 in total output in the state. This "multiplier" incorporates the direct, indirect, and induced impacts of retiree spending, as it ripples through the state economy.

\*Caution should be used in interpreting these numbers. See the Technical Appendix of the full *Pensionomics* report for details.

## Impact on Tax Revenues

State and local pension payments made to Montana residents supported a total of \$94.0 million in revenue to federal, state, and local governments. Taxes paid by retirees and beneficiaries directly out of pension payments totaled \$12.2 million. Taxes attributable to direct, indirect and induced impacts accounted for \$81.9 million in tax revenue.

Federal Tax	44.2 million
State/Local Tax	49.9 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$94.0 million</b>

## Economic Impacts by Industry Sector

The economic impact of state and local pension benefits was broadly felt across various industry sectors in Montana. The ten industry sectors with the largest employment impacts are presented in the table below.

Industry	Employment Impact (# Jobs)	Labor Income Impact	Value Added Impact	Output Impact
Food Services and Drinking Places	513	\$9,466,137	\$13,362,799	\$27,914,513
Real Estate Establishments	353	\$3,920,216	\$30,259,295	\$41,764,884
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	277	\$8,729,423	\$9,425,450	\$16,831,499
Physicians, Dentists, and other Health Practitioners	265	\$19,282,886	\$20,579,681	\$34,987,239
Private Household Operations	242	\$963,435	\$963,435	\$999,031
Private Hospitals	210	\$13,617,163	\$14,536,805	\$30,357,117
Individual and Family Services	148	\$2,648,418	\$2,656,056	\$4,367,165
Retail Stores - Food and Beverage	122	\$3,570,598	\$5,787,727	\$6,613,712
Retail Nonstores - Direct and Electronic Sales	122	\$937,235	\$2,758,789	\$3,177,170
Retail Stores - General Merchandise	109	\$3,274,308	\$5,327,050	\$6,054,103

Industry totals include impacts from in-state pension payment only, and do not account for the recaptured "leakage" impacts from other states.